

# The Knoxville Whig.

BROWNLOW, HAWES & CO., Publishers.



"The union of lakes—the union of lands—  
The union of States none can sever—  
The union of hearts—the union of hands—  
And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., April 26, 1865.

C. S. HARRISON, of New Haven, Connecticut, is our regular appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in that State.

The Whig can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building, Nashville, Tenn.

LOUIS McCLAY is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address is San Francisco, California.

## Books! Books! Books!

There is a box of one hundred copies of "Brownlow's Look on the Rebellion" for sale at the office of the KNOXVILLE WHIG. Persons wishing to purchase can apply at said office. Price, \$1.50.

## New Arrangements.

The Whig will, in the future, be published at \$1 per year, payable invariably in advance. The undersigned are the proprietors for the next two years, two of the partners editing, and Mr. HAWES superintending the office, and conducting and controlling the internal affairs and business matters. There will, at no distant day, be a neat and complete Job Office connected with the establishment, and then we shall be prepared to do all kinds of Job Work upon short notice.

The Whig, therefore, will go on, and instead of being closed off by a change in the occupation of the principal Editor, it will be more permanently established than heretofore. This issue is the first of the volume, by the new firm, and under the NEW ARRANGEMENTS. We shall have the best advertising medium in all the country, and therefore solicit the continued support of all who are friendly to our cause, and desire their advertisements to be seen and read by all men. And all who want a profitable, straight-out, independent Union paper, would do well to subscribe at once.

BROWNLOW, HAWES & CO.

February 15, 1865.

## Personal.

Major General Geo. Stoneman and D. S. Stanley are at present in the city. The former arrived here a few days since from his great raid into North Carolina, where he did greater damage to the rebels than has been done by any raid since the war began. In fact, General Stoneman's name will go down to posterity as the most successful cavalry officer developed by this great war, which is now virtually ended. Our readers are familiar with his numerous brilliant raids while in the army of the Potomac. In obedience with an insignificant force of cavalry, General Stoneman went within three miles of Richmond, destroying rebel property to the amount of millions, with less entire army between him and the Federal army of the Potomac.

The, then, rebel capital had not a sufficient force to hold the city from an effort of General Stoneman prohibiting his attack upon the city, Richmond would long since have been numbered with the things that were.

General Stoneman's raid into Georgia was a successful one, though, after his work was done, he had the personal misfortune to be captured. Nearly his entire force came out. The history of his raid into Virginia, where he captured the salt works and destroyed a vast amount of property, is too fresh in the minds of the public to be recapitulated. It is the fortune of General Stoneman not to have been defeated in any operations he has conducted.

In our next issue we will publish his official report of his recent operations in North Carolina.

Major General Stanley commands the 4th corps, one of the best corps in the United States Army. In the nearly every battle-field in Tennessee he has been distinguished for gallantry and efficiency. In every war he has participated in.

Gen. Stanley was painfully wounded in the great battle at Franklin, where Hood received such a crushing defeat.

Loyal Tennesseans will ever appreciate the devotion, skill and sacrifice of a man who rendered such efficient service in preserving the capital of their State from the pollution of traitors.

By the time our paper is published, Gen. Stanley will leave East Tennessee, probably never to return. He carries with him the gratitude of a loyal people.

## Latest by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Gen. Canby reports as follows: We found in Mobile over 50 cannon, a large amount of ammunition, and supplies of all kinds. The amount of cotton will likely reach 30,000 bales.

Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly all the officers excepting himself. Some of Mosby's men are hunting for him for a reward of \$2,000 offered for him by Gen. Hancock.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

It is said that Kirby Smith has abandoned his army. They are returning home.

RALPH, April 15.

The Commanding General announces to the army the cessation of hostilities, and an agreement with Gen. Johnston, and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The General hopes and believes in a few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fate of this army for fortitude, courage and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdiness or petty crime. Military discipline must be maintained.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.  
D. M. DAVIS, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Surgeon General Barnes reports that Secretary Seward is doing as well as can be expected. Some stronger and less restless than he has been.

Since the above dispatches were received another telegram announces that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, has refused to abide by or recognize terms of surrender of the rebel armies entered into by the rebel Gen. Johnston, and the Federal Gen. Sherman, President Johnson, on the contrary, has ordered Gen. Sherman to fight the enemy.

Not knowing the terms agreed to between the Federal and rebel commanders, we are unable to express an opinion as to the propriety or justice of the action of our President.

If necessary to fight the matter out, Sherman, with his invincible army, is the man to do it.

BLANK BOOKS, Photograph Albums, Letter Paper and Envelopes, in great variety, can be had at Cone & Tunnell's Book Store, Gay street.

## Editor's Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, April 12th, 1865.

This is the 12th of April, the birthday of Henry Clay, and the fatal day, four years ago, when an army of traitors fired upon Fort Sumter, under the lead of Beauregard; and for two years thereafter the dilly cry was heard in every direction, "Beauregard is still advancing!" Treason had then encased itself in shell, which has turned out since to be an egg-shell, and has exploded, and only killed the party who constructed it!

As to the news, it will have reached my readers by telegraph before this letter does. There is no discount on the news—it is all we could desire. The invincible army of Northern Virginia, that has held Richmond so long, and so defiantly, is no more! General Robert E. Lee, the Military Head of the rebellion, is out of employ, having been forced to surrender himself and army to Lieut. Gen. Grant! Peace looks out upon the nation; no more bloodshed, and probably no more battles are to be witnessed. The April breeze all whisper, North and South, that the Federal Government is able to suppress the rebellion! The truth of the intimation has been seriously doubted, but it is being believed even by leading rebels.

The news is just in, by telegraph, that Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, have been captured by Gen. Wilson's cavalry force—that Montgomery and Selma are in our possession! Mobile and Joe Johnston's army are all that remain to be taken, and as they will surrender soon, our readers will soon be done getting news! Let the people rejoice! And none have greater cause of rejoicing than the rebels, as they can now get out of a conflict that was bound to end in their ruin. Let the Eagle scream! Let the cannon belch forth its notes of thunder, as it is now doing all over the loyal States! Let the old flag of beauty and glory float in all its grandeur, as it is now doing all over this once rebellious city! And as the Lord reigneth, and He has given us these victories over Sin, Treason, the Devil and Davis—let the whole earth rejoice! All hail to the Union! An undivided and indivisible Government. Our dangers are past, our long night of trouble is gone, and from the storm of civil war our nation shall rise stronger and better, more glorious, and more respected, than before this wicked outbreak. For all this, we owe praise and thanksgiving to the God who led our armies to victory, who confused our enemies, and compelled them to surrender. Once more, I say, all hail the American Union! All hail her invincible armies! God be praised forever!

The Legislature of Tennessee, in both branches, is composed of as good a set of men as we have had at any time for a quarter of a century past. They are generally men of age, sense, experience, and good character at home, and they are practical men. They are getting fully under way, and I have no doubt will meet the expectations of the people. The only question of moment, arising in the public mind, is the question of electing two United States Senators. There are two to be chosen, and there is no security of candidates, so that the Legislature has a wide field from which to select.

There are quite a number of Tennessee refugees, South, on the opposite bank of the Tennessee river, in North Alabama, anxious to return home, and they are coming home in a few days. Among those further back in the interior, I hear of Judge Ridley and John Bell. I have written to the latter to come home, and told him that he would not be molested. He was never in arms, and was foolish for going South. Many leading men in the rebel service are writing back to know if they can be allowed to come home, and do some sunnily swearing! They all want some store clothes, and something to eat and drink!

The back waters are into many houses—Railroad bridges are bound to wash away, and I expect all communication to close out for a time.

W. G. B.

NASHVILLE, April 18, 1865.

The most diabolical assassination known to history, in Europe or America, is the murder of President Lincoln, in Ford's theatre, on the night of the 14th inst., by J. Wilkes Booth, the traitor, and depraved tool of the Southern chivalry. The murderer sprang into the private box of the President, who was seated with his family—shot him through the head with a small pocket-pistol—threw it down, and sprang out upon the stage in front of the box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaimed, in the hearing of 3,000 bewildered people, "So Sinner Tyranny," the liberal interpretation of which is, *this perishes a tyrant*. Being familiar with the building, he made his escape, having a horse in readiness in the rear. While I was expecting such a thing, and am not at all surprised at its occurrence, I have no language to express my horrors of the deed, or the doubly damned atrocities of the villain who was used for the purpose. It is only a part of a great scheme to assassinate leading Union men and officials, and other deeds of violence will follow. The truth is, no man in official position in the loyal ranks is safe. A conspiracy that could consummate so foul a deed, must be the most villainous affair that ever blackened the records of crime. I have seen this scoundrel, Booth, and my recollection of him is that *scoundrel* is written on his face!

One of the conspirators, says the tools of the Southern chivalry—and this increases the offense—at the same hour attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward, the ablest conductor of foreign affairs this country ever produced. The villain failed, though he inflicted three wounds upon the neck of the Secretary, and broke the skull of his son, and an attendant in the room was also damaged. Vanquished on the field, defeated badly, the chivalry new resort to the slung-shot, the pistol, the poisoned, and the garrote, and come at the prominent men of the old government like a thief in the night, through bribed assassins!

I have looked the world of imagination over for a while, at this time, for this attempt to assassinate Lincoln and Seward, two of the best friends these Southern traitors had in the old Government. They were at the time of this attack, the representatives of peace, reconstruction, generosity, and magnanimity towards a fallen foe, and the real people of the South may well mourn their loss. Loyal men, in all sections, were suffering. There are thousands of them who have sworn that they never will reconstruct under Lincoln, or come back into the Union under his administration. This class may feel that they can now come in with a show of consistency. There are others—and their names are legion—who seeing the late violent, and the very general attacks upon the Vice President, supposed him so crippled that he could not unite the great Republican party, and that a want of harmony would break down Johnson's administration. The idea no doubt entered into the heads of other traitors, that Johnson would attempt to reconstruct and reconstruct the old Democratic party, and knowing Southern Democracy to be but another name for *Rebellion*, it would destroy the Government. I, myself, trace this attempt to assassinate Seward, and the actual murder of Lincoln, to the desperate doing struggle of slavery. The monster crime, and the monster idol, had a deep hold upon the Southern heart, it dies hard, and in its final departure from earth, it will carry off many a good and prominent man. The foundations of the earth were moved, for the first time, when Christ was crucified—they have been moved to the very

centre, a second time, by the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. And the conviction has come that the foul murder of the President, one of the best men of the nineteenth century!

On Saturday, while Nashville was under the most intense excitement, growing out of the murder of the President, many deluded rebels were as crazy as to utter expressions of exultation over the execrable deed. As many as six citizens have been shot down for this offense, and three others have had bayonets plunged into them by the soldiers, and are now nursing their wounds. Several have been killed in Cincinnati, several in Louisville, and to be candid, they should be shot down everywhere, just as dogs are dispatched!

To-morrow the funeral procession will be formed in honor of the President, and it will be on a large scale.

W. G. B.

## The Respectability of Treason.

It is not easy for naturalists to determine the difference between the lowest type of man, and the highest type of the animal—the distinction between a Hottentot and orangutan. And it would almost be as grave a problem to define the dividing line (if such a line is conceivable) between loyalty and disloyalty. Indeed, there seems to be no social antipathy.

Treason has become, after four years of damnable crime, less heinous than when its monstrous proportions first darkened our land. Men, *commonly* loyal, who would stand aloof from the touch of the thief or robber, do not scruple to clasp the bloody hand of treason! Has this civil war been a mere friendly tournament—a national frolic, or has it been a vital struggle for the life and honor of the nation, costing the blood of half a million of men, and incalculable treasure, and planting the cypress at the home of almost every citizen? It occurs to us that a so-called Unionist who can give the right hand of fellowship to a traitor, has but little self-respect, and that he deserves to be classed with the enemies of the government. Do men who have been thoroughly loyal from the inception of the Southern rebellion—those who have "stood like the anvil," and covered no faltering beneath the ponderous blows of the hell-born Vulcan, have any affinity with traitors? Do they make such their partners in trade, their boon companions, their social friends and associates? No! It is proper for loyal men to manifest towards them the courtesy which the formal rules of politeness requires, yet they should not forget the fact that they are *traitors*, and that they deserve to be hung or banished! The temporizing *would-or-could-not-be* Union man is easily recognized. He expresses but feeble censure of those who have thrust at the heart of the nation, but is earnest, industrious and eloquent in censure of the benign President of the United States, and those in authority under his direction, and he has no kind words of cheer and approbation for the brave sons of freedom who have gathered "like the rain drops of the storm" from Maine to the far West, and after four years of desperate contest have given the death blow to treason. Let the mark of Cain be upon him, as well as upon his felonious confederates.

But, fellow countrymen, President Lincoln is dead. And whilst we pay these funeral honors to his memory in the Capital of Tennessee, the ceremonies of his actual burial are going on at Washington. Soon his mortal remains will be transferred to Illinois for interment. And never did the fertile soil of the great State of Illinois close in upon richer spoils, than when they shall cover over all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln!

For to President Lincoln, truly say, in the energetic, expressive, and eloquent language of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course, and there is henceforth laid up for me a crown which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day." Yes, he fought the good fight of the nation, and fought it successfully. He kept the faith of Union, and he kept the loyalty of the people. And he finished his course of usefulness, and will be as long remembered by a grateful people as time shall last. And in going to another world, we may safely say of him, in the language of the Christian poet, "The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walls of virtuous life quite in the verge of heaven."

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, let this solemn occasion remind us of the shortness of life, the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of all human concerns. Let us bear in mind that the world we now inhabit is not the place designed by the all-wise God for virtue and patriotism to meet with their full reward, or for vice and treason to receive their full punishment. In this world, wheat and tares grow in the same field, wheat and chaff, and the good and the evil, and the virtuous and the unvirtuous, and the patriotic and the traitorous, are mingled together, and will remain so until the day of the resurrection, when the good and the evil, and the virtuous and the unvirtuous, and the patriotic and the traitorous, will be separated, and the good will receive their full reward, and the evil will receive their full punishment.

Then traitors and criminals shall be punished, and patriots and Christians shall be rewarded. May God inspire us all with the zeal to imitate the virtues of the illustrious dead, and grant us another and a final meeting where no wage, where sorrow and death are known no more, and where peace and joy shall reign throughout the hour swears of chief of ceremonies.

The order on the field was perfect, and the speaker stood in the centre of a hollow square. When General Thomas conducted the Governor to the stand, he remarked to him that there were 25-000 persons on the ground. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Allen, of the Presbyterian Church, the address of the Governor was delivered in a loud and strong voice, and listened to with profound interest, as follows:

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS.

Soldiers and Citizens: I had hoped, most sincerely, in the present festive condition of my health, to be able to attend the funeral of a public address, before this vast concourse of soldiers and citizens, and in the face of the fierce wind now blowing. I am not able, under the circumstances, to do justice to myself, to meet your expectations, or which is far more important, to do justice to the distinguished dead. But the military authorities having the control of these funeral ceremonies, have required the performance of the task at my hands, and I comply with their request.

A great and good man has fallen! Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States, breathed his last in Washington on the morning of the 15th inst., having been assassinated the previous night, in his private box, in Ford's Theatre, surrounded by family and friends. The dastardly wretch entered the box, shot him in the head with a pistol, and then sprang out upon the stage, flourishing a dagger, and exclaimed in the language of the motto on the Virginia coat of arms, "So Sinner Tyranny,"—so always die a tyrant. Passing out behind the curtain, in the midst of the confusion and alarm of the vast audience, he further exclaimed, "Now the South is avenged!"

And who is the ruffian who perpetrated this foul deed? J. Wilkes Booth, a villainous tragedian who has performed so frequently upon the Richmond stage, a wretch lost to all sense of honor and shame, blind to all the beauties of religion, and steeped to the very nose and chin in crime and profligacy! When his loathsome body is committed to the grave, I shall expect the weeds and the grass to refuse to grow upon his grave, and blight, ruin and decay to come upon the vegetation surrounding it. He is a man who has lived in the past, and in all time to come, he will be mentioned only in the days and that by criminals, in connection with crime. May he stand out, through all the long sweep of eternal ages, as the blasted monument of God's displeasure, and may his memory be hated by every honest man and patriot.

But the real murderers, is the rebel chivalry, and the ruffian leaders associated with him in this war upon the republic. The malice that has sought to assassinate this government for four years past, is capable of inaugurating the French Revolution in this country. The St. Albans raiders constitute the Canadian Circle, the Northwestern branch—the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Middle and Eastern States, constitute a third wing—and the unadulterated Simon Pure traitors of the Confederacy, constitute the great head. All of these will exist, and any one of them is capable of the deed—while thousands of men in sympathy with them will sincerely deplore the deed, and yet, when it is said, that the same plot, the same conspiracy, the same wickedness, the same effect of rebellion, inspired this heinous deed, and the effect of it will be to brand with a deeper and more damning infamy, its plotters, its leaders, its abettors, and its traitorous sympathizers.

This plot included the murder Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton, and the Vice President, and permit me to say, there was more of *method* in the plot than of *madness*. Old heads and well informed politicians suggested the time, and the men who should fall. By looking at the Constitution, and Judge Story's commentaries thereon, you will see that when the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be the President. But Speaker Coffey and well informed politicians suggested the time, and the men who should fall. By looking at the Constitution, and Judge Story's commentaries thereon, you will see that when the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be the President. But Speaker Coffey and well informed politicians suggested the time, and the men who should fall. 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